The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4487 號七十八百四千四第 日九十月二年申壬治同 HONG-KONG, WEDNESDAY, 27TH MARCH, 1872. 三拜禮 號七念月三英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

March 26, GEM, British bark, 458, Thos. Persan, Cardiff 15th October, 708 tons Coals.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

March 26, HYDRA, North German bark, 385, Runge, Saigon 11th March, Rice.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

March 26, CAPE HORN, North Ger. bk., 400, Matzen, Saigon 11th March, Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

March 26, PHASE, French str., 960, Such, Yokohama March 19th, Silk, Rice and Sundries.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

March 26, SCHIEDAM, Ned. ship, 699, P. Houskooper, Newcastle, N.S.W. 3rd February, Coals.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

March 26, FOLDEN, Norw. bk., 234, Das, Saigon March 13th, Rice.—JOHN BURD & Co.

March 26, SHOOTING STAR, Siam ship, 618, Langheldt, Bangkok February 29th, Rice.—CHINESE.

March 26, GLORY, Siam. bk., 449, Jorgensen, Bangkok February, Rice.—CHINESE.

March 26, SUN-FOO, Brit. str., 918, Castle, Shanghai 22nd March, Rice.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

March 26, BEEREND, North Ger. bk., 320, Tenne, Saigon 11th March, Rice.—BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

March 26, JOHANN SMIDT, North Ger. bk., 400, Hagemann, Saigon 13th March, Rice.—BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

March 26, MARIE, North Ger. bk., 452, H. Walter, Bangkok 21st February, 10,000 piculs Rice.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

March 26, MARY EVANS, Brit. bk., 258, J. Jenkins, Bangkok 13th February, 6,500 piculs Rice.—CHINESE.

March 26, INGEBORG, North Ger. bk., 420, Frees, Saigon 7th March, and Cape St. James 11th, 10,000 piculs Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

March 27, PRIAM, Brit. str., 1,572, Butlin, Liverpool 27th January, and Singapore 19th March, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Departures.

March 26, YESSO, str., for East Coast.
March 26, ROLLING WAVE, for Saigon.
March 26, DANIEL JUAN RICHARDS, str., for Saigon.
March 26, BATAVIA, for Saigon.
March 26, SUZANNE, for Saigon.
March 26, GORDON CASTLE, str., for Shanghai.
March 26, CAMILA CAVOUR, for Macao.
March 26, ALMA, for Saigon.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 26TH MARCH.

Maria Suzanne, for Saigon.
Gordon Castle, str., for Shanghai.
Jacques Seurin, for Macao.
Camilé Cavour, for Macao.
Alma, for Saigon.
Nil Desperandum, for Tientsin.

Passengers.

Per *Priam*, str., from Liverpool,—Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Capt. Moreton, Messrs. W. Fowler, Mielenhausen and Balier, and 11 Saloon passengers, and 300 Chinese deck.

Per *Phase*, str., from Yokohama,—1 cabin.

Per *Marie*, from Bangkok,—Capt. Richten.

Reports.

The French steamship *Phase* reports left Yokohama on March 19th, experienced very heavy weather with strong Westerly gales and sea on the Coast of Japan; after which had moderate breeze with thick foggy weather to arrival.

The North German bark *Cape Horn* reports left Saigon on 11th March, had calms and light Easterly winds the whole of the passage, and fine weather.

The Ned. ship *Schiedam* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W. on February 3rd, had fine weather with light N.E. breeze; crossed the Equator on March 2nd, in long. 157 E.; made Balingtang Channel, and came through March 22nd; from thence had Southerly winds till arrival; 52 days on the passage.

The Siam bark *Glory* reports left Bangkok on February 29th, experienced E. and E.S.E. light winds and fine weather throughout the passage. Passed the Siamese bark *Friendship*, from Bangkok bound to Hongkong, on March 16th.

The British steamship *Sun-foo* reports left Shanghai on 22nd March, experienced thick foggy weather throughout the passage.

The North German bark *Ingeburg* reports left Saigon on 7th March, and Cape St. James on the 11th, experienced light variable winds throughout the passage. On the 16th, spoke in 11.26 N., 110.05 E., an American ship, name per signal, 4th distinguishing pendant, 3,498.

The North German bark *Johann Smidt* reports left Saigon on 13th March, had fine weather and light variable winds throughout the passage.

The British bark *Mary Evans* reports left Bangkok on 13th February, had very bad weather the first fourteen days, blowing strong from the N.E., after which light winds and fine weather till arrival.

The North German bark *Marie* reports left Bangkok on 21st February, in the Gulf had calms to Pulo Obi; from thence to the Shoals fresh monsoon, from thence calms and light winds to arrival.

The British steamer *Priam* reports left Liverpool 27th January; met, with an accident off Lisbon, and put into Gibraltar on the 7th Feb.; got repaired, and left on the 11th; made Suez 18th February, Penang 15th March, left Singapore 19th March; had fine weather and light winds to this port; signalized outside the N. G. barque *Picciolo*, bound East.

The British bark *Gem* reports left Cardiff on Oct. 15th with fine weather, then experienced heavy weather to the 19th, after which moderate fine weather to South Point of Bonavista on November 5th; crossed the Equator on 18th November, in long. 26.45 W., thence to the Cape fine weather, which was passed on Dec. 23rd, in lat. 42 S.; made St. Paul's Island on January 14th; Sandalwood Island on February 8th; Ombay Passage on February 16th; Burro Island on February 19th; came to Bashee Channel on February 22nd; Gilolo Passage on February 23th; from thence had light variable winds and calms; until arrival on March 25th, 164 days out. Spoke the British ship *Solent*, from London bound to Japan, 96 days out, in lat. 14 N., long. 130.7 E. on 28th February.

Auction Sale To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Sundry Articles.

Banks.

DEUTSCHE NATIONAL BANK AT BREMEN.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK IS 15,000,000 THALER, OR £2,250,000, DIVIDED INTO 75,000 SHARES OF 200 THALER, OR £30 EACH, OF WHICH ONE HALF, OR 37,500 SHARES, REPRESENTING A CAPITAL OF 7,500,000 THALER, HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE, of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELCHERS & Co., *Hongkong.*
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Shanghai.*

tf 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CAPITAL—Tls. 2,500,000, in 25,000 Shares of Tls. 100 each;

Tls. 25 per Share payable on allotment, and the remainder in such sums and at such times as the Directors may determine, but so that at least three months' notice shall be given of every call;

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO Tls. 5,000,000.

Provisional Committee.

O. C. BEHN, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustau & Co.
FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, Esq., Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee & Co.
A. A. HAYES, JR., Esq., Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
C. J. KING, Esq., Messrs. Chapman, King & Co.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., Messrs. Little & Co.
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq., Messrs. Thorne Brothers & Co.
D. REID, Esq., Messrs. Reid & Co.

Standing Counsel.

R. W. M. BIRD, Esq., *Barrister-at-Law.*

Secretary to the Provisional Committee,
JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.

IT is proposed to establish in Shanghai a Limited Banking Company, with the above title, in the belief that there is not only room, but actual necessity, for the additional facilities which such an institution will afford to the large local, coasting, and foreign trade which centres in this port.

The great extension of steam communication both by sea and river, and the creation of telegraphic connections, since the existing Local Bank was founded, have greatly added to the importance of Shanghai, until it has become the great depôt or distributing point for the trade of Northern and Central China; but, while it seems desirable that Shanghai should be the head-quarters of the new Bank, and its direction on the spot where the principal interests are involved, a local Committee will be formed in Hongkong for the promotion of the undertaking there.

The success of other public companies in Shanghai and Hongkong, and the evidence of a large sum of money seeking investment in China, encourage the belief that the proposed Capital for this Bank will be readily subscribed; many influential native merchants have already come forward as active promoters and supporters of the undertaking, and the Committee look for a very valuable constituency from Chinese sources.

The legal constitution of the Bank is engaging the consideration of the Committee, and reference has been made to London and elsewhere for the best legal advice upon the subject; and it is understood that no Shares will be alloted, nor will operations be commenced until the necessary arrangements have been completed, when further information will be laid before intending Shareholders. In the meantime, applications for shares are invited, until the 15th April, 1872, but must be on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
J. GILFILLAN, *Secretary.*

Shanghai, 17th January, 1872. [212

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—T. PIKE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. — H. Melchers, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. — G. F. Weller, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.
Wm. Lemann, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „ „
12 „ 5 „ „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 1062] Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

SINGING CLASSES.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of joining an ELEMENTARY SINGING CLASS, under the direction of Mr. A. SINGER, will please forward their names to him, care of the *Daily Press* Office, or 23, Hollywood Road.

Also,

Those desirous of forming a GLEE and MADRIGAL CLASS, will be good enough to do likewise.

Both the above classes will commence in the first week of February. Terms on application.

tf 173 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.

tf 1200 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

Intimations.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,500,000; FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

INSTEAD of charging rates admittedly higher than are necessary, this Company gives from the first (on the non-participating scale) almost as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with *perfect safety* bear, reserving eighty per cent. of the profits of the Life Department for distribution among those who by the payment of a higher or profit rate become entitled to participate in the periodical Bonuses.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE ARMY.

Officers serving in China will find it more advantageous to join this Company than any other, for the following reasons:—

1st.—To those who may elect to pay Military Rates.—The Military rates of this Company *are not only lower than the rates of other Companies*, but, if paid continuously, *they cover active service in any part of the world.*

2ndly.—Officers in Civil employ, or *doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace*, can assure at Civil rates.

These rates will compare favorably with the Civil Rates of other Offices transacting Life Business in China. Payments can be made half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, if desired.

The "Commercial Union" is a young Office (first Life Policy issued in 1862), *and is therefore free from old Liabilities.*

Its Investments are all of *a first-class character*, and exhibit a large increase on 31st December, 1870, as compared with 31st December, 1869.

Its accounts in detail have been published annually from the commencement.

The "Commercial Union" occupies a first-class position at home, as shewn by the price of its shares (on the London Stock Exchange). They are higher in proportion to the age of the Office than the shares of any other Assurance Company transacting Business in China. Quotation, Investors Monthly Manual, 30th Dec., 1871, 165 per cent. premium.

Its Bonus to participating Policy-holders, 31st December, 1867, will compare favorably with the Bonuses of other Offices.

Lives assured with the "Commercial Union" at China rates (not being sea-faring persons) are permitted to reside *in any part of the world* in time of peace.

Claims are paid *one month* after satisfactory proof of death.

The Company is entirely free from amalgamations.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents for the Life Department at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Foochow.

510 Hongkong, 13th March, 1872.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

Bankers.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Nicholas Lane, London, and its Branches.

Underwriter. JOHN JOSEPH TIDD. — *Secretary.* JOSEPH ANGUS.

DURING each year it is proposed to pay the Shareholders, Half-yearly, upon their paid-up Capital, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and, so soon as practicable after the expiration of each year, a Profit and Loss Account will be made up, showing the results of the business, due provision being made for all outstanding risks.

Out of the Profits will first be paid an additional 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital, making, with the interest to be paid, as explained above, 10 per cent. to the Shareholders.

Before any further division of Profits takes place amongst the Shareholders, one-fourth, say 25 per cent. of the residue, will be yearly divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business Profits have been made during the year.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to hand to the undersigned, before the 1st March next, a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1871, in order that the distribution of 33⅓ per cent. of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be ascertained.

Should any Shareholders fail to make the returns above described, their Accounts will be made up in conformity with the Books of the Company.

By order,
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 34 Hongkong, 4th January, 1872.

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FOURTH CALL of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per Share on the Shares of the above named Company, is payable on the fifteenth day of March, 1872, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, where Receipts will be granted for the same.

Interest at the rate of (12) Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid on the 15th day of March, 1872.

N. R. DENNYS, *Acting Secretary.*

32d 407 Hongkong, 29th February, 1872.

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 38th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Fourth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per share is payable on the *31st December* current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, *Secretary.*

2037 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents, 4, Praya.*

tf 1568 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

WANTED.—The "CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT" for 1865.

Offers, giving particulars, please address to Z. Y. X., care of this paper.

497 Hongkong, 12th March, 1872.

P. BENNETT, D. H. TILLSON & Co., W. H. HENRIQUES.

BAKERS, COMPRADORES, AND NAVAL CONTRACTORS, KOBE (HIOGO), *JAPAN.*

6m 120 Hongkong, 17th January, 1872.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales' Rooms, Queen's Road,

THIS DAY,
the 27th March, 1872, at noon,—

American CLOCKS, Kerosine LAMPS, Blue Cloth CAPS, White HATS, Cheddar CHEESE, York HAMS, JAMS, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, &c.

Also,

8 Cases INDIGO.
3 Casks Zinc SHEATHING.
5¾ Cwt. Black PAINT.
13 „ Hubbuck's Metallic OXIDE.
33¼ „ Red PAINT.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

568 Hongkong, 25th March, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 28th March, 1872, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.—

An Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, comprising PICKLES, VINEGAR, SAUCE, MUSTARD, OLIVES, JAMS, JELLY, Tart FRUITS, Salad OIL, Table SALT, BARLEY, OATMEAL, &c., &c.

Boxes White SOAP.
Cases GIN.
Cases VERMOUTH.
American CLOCKS.
SAUSAGES, in Tins.
KNIVES.
STOCKINGS.

And,
(To close a Consignment,)

25 Cases PORT.
25 „ SHERRY.

Also,

1 Box Eley Bros. Green CARTRIDGES, 16 bore.

And Sundry FURNITURE, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

584 Hongkong, 27th March, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLE and CARRIAGES at the BOA VISTA, Castle Road, will take place TO-MORROW, the 28th March, 1872, at 1 P.M., instead of at the time previously notified.

AYRES & Co.

569 Hongkong, 25th March, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Wyndham Street, on

SATURDAY,
the 30th March, 1872,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising COUCHES, CHAIRS, TABLES, Marble-top TABLES, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, Toilet GLASSES, CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, CARPETS, RUGS, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Marble-top Washing STANDS, SERVICES, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

And,
1 PIANO.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The Lots, with all faults and errors of descriptions, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

585 Hongkong, 27th March, 1872.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on

SATURDAY,
the 30th March, 1872, at 2 P.M.,—

CHAIRS, COUCHES, Round and Side TABLES, LAMPS, RUGS, CARPET, WASHSTANDS, Toilet and Cheval GLASSES, WARDROBES, CHESTS OF DRAWERS, BEDSTEADS, Bamboo BLINDS, Shanghai BATH TUBS, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, PUNKAHS, &c., &c.

And, at 2.30 P.M.,—

The VALUABLE PAIR OF HORSES, CARRIAGE, and HARNESS, belonging to COLONEL NORMAN, C.B.

A Bull BITCH, and Five Fine PUPPIES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

570 Hongkong, 25th March, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from R. F. HAWES, Esq., Acting Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, at the Naval Yard, on

TUESDAY,
the 2nd day of April, 1872, at noon,—

H. M. Gun-vessel "*ALGERINE*," 80 Horse Power.

One Anchor and Cable to be sold with the Vessel.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Naval Storekeeper.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery, payable in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The Vessel to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Government Auctioneer.*

452 Hongkong, 5th March, 1872.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, MORRISON HILL, on

TUESDAY,
the 2nd April, 1872, at 1 o'clock P.M.,—

The private HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the Officers of H.M. 13th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, consisting of:—

Damask Covered Drawing Room SUITE, Round and Side TABLES, CHAIRS, Card TABLES, WHATNOTS, PICTURES, FENDERS, SIDEBOARD, Electro PLATE and GLASSWARE, WARDROBE, Toilet GLASSES, CHESTS OF DRAWERS, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, COUCHES, BEDSTEADS,
&c., &c., &c.

Also,

Some Mess STORES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of descriptions, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

582 Hongkong, 27th March, 1872.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 F. Praya West.
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1631 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

LEE SING YEW, LO WAI PO, MA SZE FUNG, TOE-SHING, LEONG FOOK TIN, and HOA CHING are the proprietors in the business of TOE-SHING Shop, situated at Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Now in consequence of HOA CHING, of Canton, having withdrawn his share in the said business, the undersigned have withdrawn theirs also. The public is hereby informed that the undersigned will not be responsible for transactions entered into by TOE-SHING and LEONG FOOK TIN, the present proprietors of the shop.

LEE SING YEW, LO WAI PO, MA SZE FUNG, } Late proprietors of TOE-SHING Shop.

1m 537 Hongkong, 19th March, 1872.

Intimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

ESTATE OF RAY & CO.

CREDITORS of the Bankrupt Estate of RAY & Co. are requested to send in their Claims to the undersigned on or before the 31st March, 1872, after which no Claims will be recognized.

WM. R. LANDSTEIN,
J. FAIRBAIRN,
Trustees of the Estate of Ray & Co.

tf 466 Hongkong, 6th March, 1872.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG PIER & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.
7, PEDDER'S HILL, 16th March, 1872.

MR. MICHAEL MOSS has been appointed SECRETARY of the HONGKONG PIER & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED, and assumes charge from this date.

By order of the Directors,
N. R. DENNYS, *Acting Secretary.*

tf 526]

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

A. BORG,
TINNER AND GALVANIZER,
97, *WANCHAI ROAD,*
IRON, CHAIN, PIPES, AND ALL KINDS OF IRON WORK GALVANIZED.

tf 226] ON REASONABLE TERMS. [Feb. 1

TO BE LET.

From 1st April,

AN OFFICE over the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

1m 515 Hongkong, 14th March, 1872.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 12, Shelley Street. Apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

1m 432 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

TO LET.

NO. 1, Pechili Terrace, Elgin Street. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 467 Hongkong, 7th March, 1872.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THOSE desirable PREMISES on the Ground-floor of the Hongkong Hotel, particularly adapted either for a store or for offices.

For further particulars, apply to

THE MANAGER.

tf 458 Hongkong, 6th March, 1872.

HOUSES TO LET

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at the Store of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & Co., Queen's Road West.

BARBINGTON & ALGAR.

tf 301 Hongkong, 20th February, 1872.

TO LET.

From the 1st of March next.

THAT commodious and well-known BUNGALOW, situated in the Albany, (in the rear of Mr. W. H. ALEXANDER's house), at present occupied by Messrs. HUGHES and BOTTOMLEY, containing six rooms, with Bath-rooms, Out-offices, and a three-stalled Stable, and having a splendid Garden all round the premises.

For particulars, apply at *No. 16, Lyndhurst Terrace.*

tf 301 Hongkong, 14th February, 1872.

TO LET.

A BED-ROOM, with BATH-ROOM and VERANDAH attached.

Also,

A TWO-STALLED STABLE and COACH-HOUSE.

Apply at 23, Hollywood Road.

tf 288 Hongkong, 12th February, 1872.

TO LET.

(Possession from 1st March next.)

THE HOUSE No. 7, West Terrace, Castle Road. Apply to

J. P. DA COSTA.

tf 224 Hongkong, 1st February, 1872.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession.)

THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to

ED. SHARP & TOLLER, *Solicitors.*

tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

TO LET,

(With possession on or about the 1st January, 1872)

THE PREMISES in Wyndham Street, now occupied by the "German Club." Water and Gas laid on. Apply to

WILSON & SALWAY, *Architects, &c.*

tf 1846 Hongkong 27th October, 1871.

TO LET.

(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfulum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1770 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 23, situated in Elgin Street. Possession can be obtained from 16th January. Apply to

D. NOWROJEE & Co.,
Opposite to ORIENTAL BANK.

tf 23 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1872.

TO LET.

With possession on 1st January.

THE PREMISES in Queen's Road, now in the occupation of Messrs. SCHELLHASS & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 7 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchai. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 28th inst., at half-past three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1871. The transfer books of the Society will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE, *Secretary.*

21d 478 Hongkong, 8th March, 1872.

CHINA & JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 6, Nankin Road, Shanghai, on TUESDAY, the 2nd April next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing certain proposed alterations in Clause 92 of the Deed of Settlement, providing for a return, subject to the payment of interest on the paid-up Capital, of Two-Thirds of the Annual Profits, rateably to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, and for placing the remaining One-Third to the Reserve Fund.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. SCHMIDT, *Secretary.*

tf 384 Shanghai, 20th February, 1872.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, situated at No. 99, Praya, Victoria Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of April, 1872, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming such special Resolutions as may be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 23rd March, 1872.

By Order,
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

Hongkong, 31st January, 1872. [tf 245

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1869-71.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Fifth Dividend of Tls. 100 per Share will be paid to Shareholders at the Oriental Bank, Shanghai, on and after FRIDAY, the 22nd instant.

By order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS, *Secretary.*

tf 556 Shanghai, 18th March, 1872.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are invited to furnish a statement of the net Premia attaching to their shares for the term 1869-71, before the 1st May next; after that date the adjustment of the bonus due to contributors will be made according to the books of the Company.

By order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS, *Secretary.*

tf 538 Hongkong, 18th March, 1872.

HONGKONG RICE MILLS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken over the premises heretofore known as the WEST POINT RICE MILLS, and the spacious Godowns attached thereto; and having added the most approved Machines for cleaning and polishing Rice, is prepared to fill orders for all descriptions and qualities of cleaned and polishing Rice at short notice. Special attention will be given to selecting and perfectly cleaning Rice for the California and Australian markets.

The business will be carried on under the firm and style of BATTLES & Co.

WM. WARD BATTLES.

tf 559 Hongkong, 21st March, 1872.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

SEATHOLDERS intending to resign their SITTINGS, and Persons requiring SITTINGS, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned before the 31st instant.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Trustee and Treasurer to the body of Trustees.

1w 553 Hongkong, 20th March, 1872.

FOR SALE.

RELIABLE VACCINE LYMPH, in quantities of not less than 1 Dozen Tubes, can be had

AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

tf 530 Hongkong, 16th March, 1872.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile Office or Bank at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as a Book-keeper; writes a good hand, and can undertake corresponding on business matters.

Apply to E. V. O., care of the Editor of the *Daily Press.*

tf 1708 Hongkong, 6th October, 1871.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made for the conveyance of Cargo *via* London to New York, transhipping to steamers of the North German Lloyd Company, at Southampton. We are now prepared to take Cargo on through Bills of Lading by the steamers of the Ocean Steamship Company line for New York.

For further particulars, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

tf 207 Hongkong, 30th January, 1872.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15%.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 884 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

DRESDEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR SEA, RIVER, AND LAND TRANSPORT, DRESDEN.

THE undersigned having been appointed General Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue policies of Insurance at the current rates of Premium.

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
General Agents in China.

6m 2196 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"VOLGA,"

Capt. Flambeau, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

A. CONIL, *Principal Agent.*

tf 579 Hongkong, 27th March, 1872.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"DONNAI,"

Capt. Regodit, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, shortly after her arrival from Europe.

A. CONIL, *Principal Agent.*

tf 580 Hongkong, 27th March, 1872.

FOR SALE,
Ex Steamer "Vixen."

5 CASES Geisenheimer ROTHENBERG, 1865, $14 a case.
10 cases Hochheimer DOMDECHANEY, 1865, $18 a case.
10 cases LIEBFRAUENMILCH, 1857, $20 a case.
10 cases Steinberger CABINET, 1865, $26 a case.
5 cases Rüdesheimer BERG, 1865, $17 a case.

The Wines being of a superior quality.

20 cases Quarts, de St. Marceaux & Co. Champagne, CARTE BLANCHE.
30 „ Pints, do., do., do.

HESSE & Co.

tf 581 Hongkong, 27th March, 1872.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

THE China-Sea, Saigon and Straits Steamship Co.'s Chartered Steamer "SUN-FOO," Captain Castle, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 523 Hongkong, 27th March, 1872.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Between WILLIAM RUDOLPH LANDSTEIN, *Plaintiff,*

AND

FRANCISCO ABELLA AND EDUARDO IBANEZ, trading as "ABELLA AND IBANEZ," *Defendants.*

WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the above-named WILLIAM RUDOLPH LANDSTEIN against the above-named FRANCISCO ABELLA and EDUARDO IBANEZ (in the writs herein called "F. Ibanez") to recover Twenty-five thousand Dollars, being the estimated damages for the non-fulfilment of a charter party entered into by the said FRANCISCO ABELLA and EDUARDO IBANEZ with the said WILLIAM RUDOLPH LANDSTEIN, trading under the style or firm of Landstein and Company, as agents for the owners of the ship or vessel called the *Manila*, for the conveyance of Chinese Emigrants from Macao to Havannah, and it being alleged that the said FRANC

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(*Designed expressly for this Work*);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Swatow.....Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Amoy.....Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... „ BEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo, and Newchwang. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon..... „ VON BARGEN & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.....*Englishman* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ ..... „ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
„ ..... „ BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

DEATH.

At the Seamen's Hospital, on the 26th inst., Mr. WM. LOVE, of Confluent Small Pox, late Chief Engineer of S. S. *Arratoon Apcar*. Funeral will leave the Hospital at 4.45 P.M. to-day.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Tuesday morning at 9.55, and the last messengers left the office at 10.15.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 27TH, 1872.

AFTER the explanations and counter-explanations which have been made concerning the small-pox affair, the only point that is positively clear, and which is admitted by the apologists for the Government, is that on which the whole of our comments originated, namely, that—to quote the article—a short time ago "a small-pox patient was sent in a public chair to the Civil Hospital, but it seems he could not be received there, and it will perhaps scarcely be credited that the man, with the eruption flushing all over his body, was conveyed through the whole length of Hongkong, that is, from the Civil Hospital to the Seamen's Hospital." The request to receive him was fortunately complied with, although the Government could not demand the man's admission. The Government explanation of this is that from the first, due arrangements were made at the Civil Hospital, but—to quote the Government explanation: "No case was sent to the Civil Hospital before the 16th instant, and as that was a paying patient, or a seaman, he was sent to the Seamen's Hospital. Dr. ADAMS said he could not take any more just then, and a shed was then erected at the Civil Hospital, and one man has since been admitted." The man's being sent through the town in a public chair when he was suffering from small-pox—and he has since died—appears from this to have resulted not from the absence of perfect arrangements at the Civil Hospital, but from the fact that he was a "paying patient."

We can only say that arrangements which make it necessary for patients to be carried all through Hongkong, while the question whether they are "paying" or non-paying is being decided, are such as may justly be objected to, and if it is true that due arrangements have all along been made for the non-paying patients, how comes it that the paying ones have the happiness of being first sent to the place where there are arrangements, to which they are not admitted, and next to the place where there are no arrangements, but into which, apparently more from motives of humanity than anything else, one man was luckily received. But we are informed that the care of the Government was not merely adequate but more than adequate. Not only are we led to believe that everything was in perfect order at the Civil Hospital before the "paying patient" was carried through the town, but hardly had this taken place before the Government hastened to make perfect more than perfect; and, it being ascertained on the 16th instant that Dr. ADAMS could receive no more patients—no more, that is, than one—a shed was *then* erected at the Civil Hospital. Observe the paternal care of the Government! With all its arrangements in perfect order; with all proper accommodation for an unlimited number of patients, provided they were not "paying," so anxious are they on the subject, that the moment they discover that Dr. ADAMS cannot accommodate more than one patient, whom he was unwilling to turn away, they proceed to a great work of superrogation and erect a shed at the Civil Hospital. Either that shed was required to make the arrangements for the reception of patients perfect, or it was not required. If it was required, the Government arrangements were not complete till after a patient, who might have been deposited in that shed pending the settlement of the question who was to receive him, had been sent through the length of Hongkong in a public chair. If it was not required, why did it make its appearance after Dr. ADAMS, having taken in the one man because he was too sick to turn away, had refused to receive any more patients at the Seamen's Hospital?

THE letter from the Acting COLONIAL-SECRETARY, with reference to the petition concerning the conspiracy case, embodies what must be admitted, even by those who do not agree with the manner in which the proceedings were conducted, to be a sufficient reason for His EXCELLENCY's refusing to interfere in the matter. Whatever defects attached to the proceedings, the matter was fully investigated by the responsible legal Authority, and no new matter was imported into it in the petition forwarded. It would, therefore, have been little less than an invasion of the independence of the Court for His EXCELLENCY to have interposed; and it is needless to say that such a step can only be adopted for the most serious reasons. It is, however, to be hoped that, because the result of the trial is thus allowed to pass, proceedings of so irregular a character as those which were adopted in the conspiracy case will not become a precedent in the Colony.

Subscribers to the *Straits Times* can obtain their copies, brought by the steamer *Priam*, on application.

We much regret to record the death of Mr. C. D. Williams, a well known China resident, who had recently been appointed United States Consul at Hainan, under very painful circumstances, the details of which are given in the official proceedings, of which a portion is published to-day. The sad event has created much sensation in the Colony, and much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Williams.

It was stated with a great deal of confidence at the Legislative Council, in reply to the Hon. Mr. Ryrie's question, that only one Chinese gunboat had been known to anchor near the Chinese junks, but from what we are informed, there seems to be good reason to doubt the correctness of this statement, though we are unable at present to speak from direct information on the subject. We may, however, perhaps be able to give some more definite particulars shortly.

The Band of the 10th Regiment will perform in the Public Gardens this afternoon. The following is the programme:—

March.....*North Lincoln*.....Stasney.
Selection.....*La Part du Diable*.....Auber.
Waltz..... { *An der Schönen Blauen Donau* } Strauss.
Aria.....*Lurlino*.....Balfe.
Quadrille.....*Flotte Bursche*.....Suppe.
Galop.....*No Thoroughfare*.....Coote.

The *London and China Express* of February 16th contains the following items relating to China:—

Sir Arthur Kennedy, Governor of Hongkong, proceeds on the 29th inst., and will arrive about the 16th April.

M. de Geoffroy, French Ambassador to China, will leave Marseilles on the 31st March.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing correspondence on the Missionary Question.

The Chinese Coolie Traffic will be discussed in the House of Commons this evening.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 23rd March, 1872.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

The Cambridge Crew won the Boat Race by 1½ lengths.

Heavy snow storms have occurred at London.

The Queen has gone to Germany.

M. Thiers strongly insists on the imposition import duty of 4 per cent. on Silk.

Seven Communist prisoners have been condemned to death.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1872.

ESSENCE OF COUNCIL.

The Governor—the criminals—conditional pardons—His Excellency—branding—money—Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell—the Surveyor-General—Mr. Ryrie—the *Daily Press*.

FIRE.

A fire broke out in the cookhouse of an eating house, named Sun-tin-woh, No. 15, Bonham Strand, nearly facing No. 5 Police station, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. It is said to have originated from the boiling over of some fatty substance into the fire, thereby causing a great blaze and sitting fire to a well greased chimney, hung round with pork and greasy bacon skins. Fat, oil, and firewood appear to have constituted the furniture of the cookhouse. The fire spread into the cookhouse of No. 13, next door, and had it not been for a side door in Tam-a-choy's alley, there would have been some difficulty in getting at the fire. The fatty flames formed volumes of black smoke, which almost suffocated those who were energetic in putting out the fire. We observed the Hon. C. May, who at times rushed out of the buildings half suffocated and blinded, and drenched with water, and also Mr. Stewart, of the Central School. There were likewise three gentlemen of the firm of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., who were very energetic in their endeavours to put out the fire, presenting an appearance of being almost suffocated and half drowned. The police and their fire-engines were the first to be on the spot, headed by the Hon. C. May, Inspectors Livingston, Grey, and Horsepool, also Acting Superintendent Rice. High praise is due to Sergeant Wassenius and to Inspector Livingstone, for the way they smartly brought up the fire-engines and hose. The steam fire-engine was got up in an extraordinarily quick time, and brought to the scene, which of course was not far. We cannot speak too highly in praise of the Fire Brigade, who so speedily put out the fire. There were several of the Insurance Engines on the scene. The fire was put out by 10.45 or 11 a.m. Although the scene was well crowded with Chinese, thorough order was kept by the European Force under the charge of Messrs. Rice, Grey, and Horsepool. The Chinese Force was good, but the Sikh Force utterly useless; in fact lengths of wood might as well have been there to substitute their places.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

The following text of the letter from the Colonial Secretary, conveying the refusal of H. E. the Governor to entertain the Petition in the Moosa case, is published in the *China Mail*:—

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
15th March, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ulto., covering a Memorial from Members of the Parsee and Indian Communities in Hongkong on behalf of Abdul-Mussa and Noor Mahomed Kamissa.

In reply I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, having carefully considered the arguments of the Memorialists, is altogether unable to agree with them in thinking that a case so carefully investigated, which occupied so many days, and all the circumstances of which are so fully argued and placed before the Judge and Jury, admits any interference of a safe or judicious kind with the course of Law by the intervention of the Prerogative.

His Excellency therefore declines to interfere, as he would thereby establish an inconvenient precedent for making the Executive a Court of Appeal to re-hear cases into which no new matter had been imported, and which had been previously decided constitutionally after full argument by the regular Courts of the Colony.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CECIL C. SMITH,
Actg. Col. Secy.

To J. J. FRANCIS, Esq., &c.

OFFENBACH OFFENDED BY MENDELSSOHN.—At a rehearsal of one of his works Offenbach found, we are told, a violinist practising in a corner of the orchestra by himself. "What is that man playing?" he asked. "Violin concerto by Mendelssohn," was the reply. "Oh, yes, I remember," said the maestro; "I was afraid at first that it belonged to my opera."

A scheme has been started in Glasgow for the establishment of a technical college in that city. It is intended that the institution shall apply itself not only to those in an ordinary state of pupilage, but also, as far as practicable, to the technical instruction of men whose early scientific education has been neglected, and who are already engaged in the active duties of life.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

March 26th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

STEALING RICE CARGO.

Chui-a-kwong, a coolie, and Kwok-a-low and Chun-a-see, boatwomen, were charged by the chief officer of the S.S. *Danube*, with stealing rice. Complainant stated he was told something by the tally man, and on looking over the side saw the defendants in possession of a bag of rice. On finding themselves observed they threw the bag of rice into the sea; the bag he observed was marked "W. W.," the same as the bags he was then discharging. He pursued the boat, but the people got on shore before he got hold of the boat, but he eventually caught them, and brought them on board. The coolies on seeing this commenced a quarrel with the cargo boat people, for giving information to the tally man.

The cargo boatman's evidence went to show that the first defendant was one of the coolies employed to discharge cargo, and that he put the bag of rice into the second and third defendants' boat. Witness's wife gave the alarm, and for doing so the coolies attacked her in the boat.

First defendant was sent to six months' hard labour, and the second and third defendants to three months' hard labour.

STREET GAMBLING.

Two street gamblers were sent to 14 days' hard labour, for indulging in their pet propensities.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

ASSAULT.

Wong-a-yau, Police Sergeant No.130, summoned Leong-a-hing, gardener, and Fong-a-see, cook, at Mr. Sassoon's house, Caine Road, in that they did on the 24th inst. unlawfully beat and assault the complainant in the execution of his duty.

Mr. Wotton appeared for the defendants.

Complainant stated that on the 24th he was on special duty in Staunton Street without uniform, but had a staff concealed in the sleeve of his jacket. He saw the first defendant seize a boy by the queue and pull him down, striking him two blows, which made the boy cry. Complainant took out his staff and ran up, when the first defendant ran inside Mr. Ezekiel's garden gate. The second defendant coming out at the time, the first said something to him about his being pursued, when the second cried out "Tah, tah." The first then tried to procure a large stone, but not being able to find one, got small stones and then threw at him, but fortunately did not strike him. He shewed him his staff, and this frightened them into the house. He then went to the Indian watchman, and told him what had taken place, and that he would summons them. The second defendant on hearing this seized him by the jacket and struck him when he wanted to go in. He did not see the boy go into the garden, but the saw him beaten on the street. Did not know whose child the boy was; did not tell the boy to go into the garden, and not to mind what defendants said.

Wong-a-cheong, employed by one of the office coolies, said that on Sunday evening last he saw some children playing in the street; he saw the first defendant slapping one of them, who cried. The complainant was walking up, and asked him why he struck the boy, and the first defendant abused him. The complainant held up his staff, and then the first defendant ran and tried to pick up a stone but could not. The complainant pursued the first defendant to the door of Mr. Ezekiel's premises; never saw any person strike the complainant, nor did he see the complainant strike any one. Did not see anybody throw anything at the sergeant. In answer to Mr. Wotton, witness said he did not know if the complainant entered the premises. The complainant asked him to come to Court to give evidence about beating the small boy, but he did not ask him what he could say.

The evidence of the cook and the watchman being taken, the defendants were discharged.

DOCK LIFTING.

Low-a-hing, a carpenter, employed at the Aberdeen Dock, was sent to one month's hard labour, for stealing 40 lbs. of iron bolts and 29 lbs. iron pipe from the dock.

SOMEWHAT INCAUTIOUS.

A man named Babco charged a money-changer living in the Queen's Road, named Ah-foo, with stealing a $25 note. Complainant said he went to the stall to get change, and in tendering him a $10 note gave him a $25 note also, in mistake. He did not discover this till he had got to a shop to buy a whistle, and returned to the money-changer, who denied having received it. P.C. 105, sworn, stated he was called to the scene, and saw the defendant with only a $10 note.

Defendant was discharged.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Government Civil Hospital, at 4.30 p.m., before A. Lister, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Mr. C. D. Williams who was found in a dying state at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday morning, with a pistol beside him. The jurors were Messrs. W. Wilson, R. Duncan, and E. J. Sage.

Before the Jurors were sworn, the Coroner remarked to them that the case before them was a very distressing one. Mr. Williams, who was a merchant, he presumed was known to the Jury as a gentleman very much respected. Deceased was found shot yesterday morning in the Hongkong Hotel, and lingered only four hours. The Coroner further remarked that in a case like the present, for the sake of the survivors and relations, the less that was said in the matter the better, yet it was necessary that an enquiry should be made; therefore, the gentlemen of the jury would have to swear to do their duty in making the enquiry, in the same manner as if they had to inquire into the death of a person entirely unknown to them.

H. O. Mayo, sworn, stated he is surgeon to the U.S. *Colorado*, and to the American fleet in harbor. He recognised the body of deceased as that of Mr. C. D. Williams; he believed him to be an American. He lived in the same Hotel with him, in an adjoining room. At 12 o'clock of Monday night he was alarmed by hearing a pistol. Immediately after, he was summoned by the manager of the hotel, who told him a gentleman had shot himself. He went to the room and saw the deceased lying in the doorway of his room. He stooped down and observed what appeared to be a gunshot wound on the right temple, and blood was flowing from it; he did not see any weapon, as his attention was attracted to the deceased. He was alive but insensible. Witness was with deceased about a quarter of an hour. He did not think there was the least chance of deceased's living when he left him. He examined the wound with a probe, and found the ball had entered the brain. Deceased was unconscious then and after. The Colonial Surgeon came, when the deceased was taken away. Mr. Stockhausen was present, as also some other gentlemen of the hotel. Witness had not seen deceased for over a fortnight before. He saw nothing in the deceased which led him to suppose anything was wrong with him, but from his appearance and a twitching in his lips he took him to be a nervous man. He was not intimate with deceased.

Mr. William H. Cowley, superintendent purser in the P. & O. Co., sworn, stated he lived at the Hotel. He knew deceased simply by living in the same establishment with him. At about 12.15 of Monday night he heard the report of the pistol. He got up at once, and went downstairs, and saw one or two Chinese boys. He saw deceased lying on his back half in and half out of his room, his head inside the room. A lady was kneeling at his head, who called his attention to a wound in his temple. He turned round to Mr. Stockhausen, and told him he had better procure a doctor. He looked around and saw a small pistol lying on the ground. He examined it, and found all barrels loaded except one. He picked it up, and by this time Dr. Mayo arrived. The deceased was not dead, but he was not conscious. Deceased was carried into the sitting room, and Dr. Dods then arrived. Witness heard no sound in the hall, and the house was quiet.

Cheen-kung-foong, a servant boy at the Hongkong Hotel, was next called, and stated that at about midnight of Monday he heard the report of a pistol, and going to the spot saw a number of Europeans at deceased's door. He brought dinner to deceased at 7 p.m.; and he did not notice anything about deceased. Deceased locked himself in at dinner, and always did so, both himself and wife. Deceased had no wine or beer to dinner. The dinner things were generally taken away next morning, he did not hear deceased have any quarrel with any person. On Monday, an amah employed by deceased was not there. He did not know whether the revolver belonged to deceased.

Mr. F. W. G. Stockhausen, manager of the Hongkong Hotel, was next called, and stated deceased had stayed at the Hotel nearly two months, but he had known him for nine months. He knew him to be quiet, and not irritable. Lately he noticed him to be rather low spirited. Deceased's accounts were settled to the end of February. His accounts for March had not yet been presented. He noticed deceased low spirited the last fortnight. Deceased did not make use of spirits. At 12 on Monday night he was in his own room opposite to deceased's. He heard a report, very slight, like the snapping of a cap. He immediately went out and saw the deceased lying half way in his own room on the ground. He thinks he heard a scream after the report. When he went out, the wife of deceased was bending over his body. His attention was called to a wound on the right temple. He immediately went for Dr. Mayo, who came, and he then went for Dr. Dods, and when he returned deceased was on the sofa in the sitting room. Deceased was not dead, but was unconscious. Witness stayed by him. He died at 4.30 a.m. of Tuesday. Witness was on the spot before Mr. Cowley. He was on the spot three seconds after the report; no person could have got away before. Deceased was dressed. He could not say how Mrs. Williams was dressed. Deceased must have been going out of the room at the time. He never saw the pistol before. The Hotel was closed at the time for the night, and witness was undressing at the time; his door was about six yards from that of deceased. He never heard the door open, nor did he hear the fall of the body, nor did he hear any footsteps in the passage.

Mr. Francisco Barradas, bookkeeper to the Union Insurance Society of Canton, stated he had known deceased for over twenty years. He went to deceased on Monday evening with a letter, about a debt of $3,400 owing to him, and which deceased had made arrangements to pay. It had been owing for four years. He did not know why deceased borrowed this money. Deceased had postponed payment for several times. He believed he was going to Hainan, to be Consul there. He went to see deceased on Monday evening and shook hands with him. He thought deceased told him he was unwell.

Dr. Young, sworn stated that deceased was brought to the Hospital shortly after 6 a.m., and he examined the body. There was a wound on the right side of the head, about an inch from the right angle of the eye. There were no other wounds on the body or traces of disease. The wound looked like that of a pistol shot, and he believed it to be the cause of death. Saw no appearance of gunpowder or scorching; and, from the position of the wound, deceased could have inflicted it himself. He believed the bullet was still in the head.

The inquest was then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.

26th March.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL.

At the opening of the Court, the Acting Chief-Justice, addressing Mr. David Welsh, said that as that gentleman had addressed a letter to the Officer of the Court begging to have the fine remitted on the ground that what appeared to be inattention on his part was in reality due to ill-health, he had come to the decision to remit the fine. As he had told Mr. Welsh before, he ought to have taken the objection before going into the box. Under all the circumstances he would remit the fine, but he wished it to be understood that it was not in consequence of any doubt entertained by him of the power of the Court to impose a fine under circumstances like those Mr. Welsh had exhibited in the jury-box, and of its power to enforce it.

The following jurors were then called: Messrs. J. S. Hook, R. Reiff, E. Moore, A. de Britto, C. D. Bottomley, G. A. Meyer, and F. Francis.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

Five men and four women were charged with a felonious and piratical attack on the boat of 'Ng-a-wa, on the 28th December last, stealing the cargo of firewood, and with the murder of one 'Ng-a-yee on board the boat attacked.

The Acting Attorney-General, in opening the case for the Crown, observed that the prisoners were indicted for one of the most heinous offences, one which however had not been so frequent in that Court of late as it had been formerly. The prosecutor, 'Ng-a-wa, was owner or part-owner of a firewood-boat trading between Ping-hoi and Tai-pang. On the 28th December he left Ping-hoi after daybreak, and after sailing for some distance towards Tai-pang, fell in with two Hakkow boats, fishing boats of great speed. There were three persons in the prosecutor's boat, himself, his brother, and his cousin. The two boats approached his boat, and fired musket shots, whereupon the the prosecutor lifted up his hands and made signs to them to cease. After this they hooked on to his boat. The first and sixth prisoners (the only ones identified by the prosecutor) jumped on board, armed with double swords. The first prisoner struck prosecutor's brother on the head with one of the swords. The man fell much injured, and the prosecutor immediately jumped overboard and swam away. He was picked up by another junk, and knew no more of the matter. He never again saw his brother or his cousin. The chief witness that would be produced for the prosecution was a little boy about 13 years old, who was on board one of the attacking boats, and was brother of the sixth prisoner. He accompanied the two boats on their fishing expedition; they sailed in company. There were on board 10 or 12 persons more than were captured. The numbers varied; but at the time of the attack, the second, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth prisoners were on board the boat in which the little boy was, and the first, third, fourth, and fifth were on board the other. The evidence of the attack would be corroborated by the boy up to the time that the prosecutor jumped overboard. The muskets, he would tell them, were fired by a man not in custody. After the prosecutor jumped overboard, the boy would say that he saw the prosecutor's brother lying on the deck with a wound on the head, evidently in great distress. Moreover, the prisoners then ransacked the prosecutor's boat and took the firewood and other things out of it. The firewood was consumed on board during their subsequent passage, but one musket was found on one of their boats, which belonged to the prosecutor, and would be identified by him. It was not possible to say what part each prisoner took in the attack, but if he showed that they were all of them in pursuance of a common design, whatever part each one took all were guilty of. Information was given to the police in Hongkong, and Inspector Batten was sent in a Stanley passage-boat accompanied by two other boats, all being armed and taking a body of police. They went to Myers Bay, and while there, saw two Hakkow boats put out as if approaching them. They were pursued by the police boats, but, the latter lost sight of them, as they sailed too fast, and got away into the neighbourhood of Sam moon. The police followed them, and while lying at anchor there, two boats very like them passed, but before the police could weigh anchor they had got away. They were pursued, but only one police-boat got near them, and its force was insufficient to attack them. Some shots, however, they did fire, and they believed they hit one of the men. This would be corroborated by the boy, who would say that one man on board was hit. On this second occasion again the boats escaped. Finally, they were arrested lying side by side in Yow-ma-tee harbour, so that one could step from one to another. They had several bullets holes in them, and one bullet dug out was very similar to those used by the police. If they believed the prosecutor's evidence, the first and sixth prisoners were amongst the attacking party. As to the rest, the only evidence was such evidence as must be expected in a case of this kind.

The prosecutor, Ng Awa, was then examined by the Attorney-General, his evidence being however not quite in accordance with the opening or with the depositions. He said, for instance, that he was on the trip from Taiping to Ping-hoi when attacked, that it was on the second day of the passage, &c. He also seemed to give a confused account of his swimming adventure, first making the distance five miles, and then only as far as from the Court-house to the Kowloon side. With regard to his identification of one of the boats by a plank in her stern, one of the jurors asked several questions, and the Judge's final note on the subject was that the witness had very confused ideas on the subject. He attributed the discrepancies to inefficient interpretation.

His Lordship, however, elicited from the witness that he was not sure whether the attack took place more than three miles from the shore or not.

Upon this his Lordship asked the Attorney-General whether the evidence that the attack occurred beyond the three miles' limit was sufficient.

The Attorney-General said he thought not, and after a short discussion of the legal point it was agreed to take a verdict of not guilty.

The Attorney-General further stated that in the four other cases against the same prisoners the same point would occur, and he would therefore enter a *nolle prosequi* in all these cases. The prisoners would not be discharged as he had other charges against them.

The prisoners were then taken away in custody. They are to be taken before the magistrate with a view to being handed over to the Canton authorities, as there are about a dozen further charges against them, and the mandarins have already applied for their rendition.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I enclose for publication a copy of the letter I wrote asking for remission of the fine imposed upon me for alleged contempt of Court, so that the public may form their own opinion and characterise as they please the conduct of the Judge. When remitting the fine this morning, the Judge stated that he did so as I pleaded illness, and he further stated that he had no doubt as to the propriety of the fine, and his power to enforce the payment of it. I emphatically assert that I was giving full attention to the proceedings, but this part of my justification was very conveniently ignored by the Judge, and in opposition to his opinion as to the propriety of the fine, I can only declare that I was thoroughly astonished by its imposition, as I was utterly unconscious that at the time I was behaving in any way that could bring down such a punishment upon me, and to this declaration I am quite prepared to make affidavit.

When asking for a remission of the fine, it would scarcely have been prudent to say anything calculated to prejudice my application, and I therefore refrained from pointing out that I was paying more attention to the cases than his Lordship himself. That I actually was doing so, I now proceed to show.

In the grass-cutters' case the first witness, who was evidently a truthful witness, testified that he recognized the prisoner by his beard, while the second witness, who was not so important, testified that when he identified the prisoner at Aberdeen he had no beard, but had only the appearance of not having been shorn for some days. The Judge thereupon intimated to the Attorney-General that his case was at an end, although the first witness had identified the two grass cutting hooks as those that had been stolen from him and his uncle, and the Attorney-General had mentioned in his opening statement that these hooks had been found in the prisoner's house. After the intimation given by the Judge, no further witnesses were called, and I unhesitatingly give it as my opinion that a miscarriage of justice took place from the hastiness of the Judge, and his inattention to the proceedings.

Again, in the kidnapping case, I equally unhesitatingly believe that a miscarriage of justice occurred from the want of "caver" shown by the Judge. A married woman testified that she was willing to sell herself to raise money for the purpose of releasing her husband from gaol, and the prisoner was concerned in the negotiations. Although this practice is utterly repugnant to Christian ideas, yet among the Chinese it is quite common, and is considered to be simply an ordinary duty, so that although such evidence might be considered thoroughly tainted, and of little value if given by a European, yet it is not necessarily so when given by a Chinese, and a judge of ordinary intelligence ought to have discovered this long ago, and the case would not have been stopped there and then. Something was said about proof of intention on the part of the prisoner, but this was a matter for the jury, as the fact remains that the woman found herself on board a Canton boat when she expected to be taken to Aberdeen.

As to the imposition of the fine itself, I am utterly at a loss to know why it was inflicted, unless the judge looks upon himself as a Pedagogue with a class of small boys before him, who must be kept in drill order, utterly forgetting that it is by no means a far fetched supposition that men of greater ability and more intelligence than himself may be upon the Jury, and that drill order is by no means necessary.

Complaints of Judge Ball's inefficiency are often heard privately, but till the newspapers called attention to it recently, no public notice has been taken of it. The question, however, arises, if a layman can point to two miscarriages of Justice and one imposition of an arbitrary fine in the course of *one day and a quarter*, what must be the sum total of inefficiency in the course of a year? The Police Commission might usefully turn its attention to enquire whether the escape of Criminals from the Supreme Court has not as much to do with the insecurity of Hongkong as the inefficiency of the Police Force.

I am, yours faithfully,
DAVID WELSH.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1872.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1872.

W. H. ALEXANDER, Esq.,
Registrar, Supreme Court.

SIR,—In reference to the fine of Fifty Dollars imposed upon me yesterday by the Chief-Justice for inattention, I beg to state that I was paying complete attention to everything that was going on, and that if necessary I can go over minutely all the points in all the three cases that were before the Court.

Further, the jurryman who was sitting next to me, came after the Court was adjourned, and voluntarily offered to testify that from the remarks I made on the case proceeded, I was paying strict attention.

I can also honestly declare that all day I was feeling far from well, and if required can procure Dr. O'Brien's certificate to show that I had called him in only the day before, and that I am under treatment by him for the first time since I returned to the Colony, sixteen months ago, so that my languid manner can be accounted for from physical causes.

When I addressed the Chief-Justice at the close of the Court, for the purpose of getting the fine taken off, he told me that I ought to have appealed at once when it was imposed. As I am not accustomed to the practice of Courts, I trust that my ignorance of the point may not prejudice my appeal; and I beg respectfully to request that you will lay these considerations before his Lordship, so that the fine may be remitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
DAVID WELSH.

PEKING.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The *Gazette* of March 11th contains three Decrees issued in the names of the two Empresses Dowager, relating to the approaching marriage of the Emperor. The first declares that, as the Emperor is now of suitable age, it is time to select a worthy person to be his mate. A lady named *A-lut'a* is declared to be the Empress Elect. She is the daughter of Ch'ung-chi, a junior officer in the Hanlin College. His rank, as indicated by his button, (4th rank), is equivalent to that of a prefect in the provinces. Ch'ung-ch'i is a bannerman of Mongolian descent, of the Plain Blue Banner. He is the son of Saishanga, who was a noted official at the commencement of the last reign, but who lost position, favor, and credit by his inability to stem the tide of the Taeping rebellion in 1852-53. He was degraded, and retired into private life. In 1861 his private house was appropriated by the Government, and made the Tsung-li Yamen. Ch'ung-ch'i, the father of the Empress Elect, is more remarkable as having been the *Chuang-yüan*, or first graduate, at the triennial examination for the Doctor's degree held in 1865. The mother of the chosen lady is a daughter of the late Tuanhua, Prince of Cheng, who was a leading member of the exceedingly anti-foreign party which held sway during the closing years of Hien-fung. The party was overthrown in November 1861 by Prince Kung and his supporters, who had the countenance of the Empress mother. The leading members were tried and condemned to death and Tuanhua, as a mitigated penalty, was given permission to commit suicide. It is said that the Empresses are chosen for their personal qualities solely, without reference to their parentage or family history; but it would be rash to assert that the selection, by the Empresses Regent, of a granddaughter of such a pronounced opponent of foreigners as Tuanhua, to be the future Empress, does not necessarily indicate a strong leaning to anti-foreign views on the part of the present rulers and their most trusted counsellors. In view of the fact that the declaration of the Emperor's majority, and the assumption by him of the reins of Government—when the Audience question must come on for discussion and settlement—cannot be long delayed after his marriage, it is worthy of note that the future consort of the Emperor who is to settle the Audience question, is a granddaughter of a minister who was most persistent in advising His Majesty's father to keep foreigners as far away from him as possible.

The second Decree appoints three other ladies to be members of His Majesty's future harem. The first is a daughter of a clerk in the Board of Punishment, the second of a prefect in the provinces, and the third of Saishanga, grandfather of the Empress Elect, of whom therefore the last chosen is aunt.

The third Decree directs the Astronomical Board to select a lucky day in the 9th month (October) on which the marriage ceremony will take place, and appoints Prince Kung and Paoyun to make all the necessary ceremonial arrangements.

The Emperor was born on the 23rd day of the 3rd moon of the 6th year of Hien Fung (April 27th, 1856). He is therefore 17 according to the Chinese mode of stating age, and according to ours he will be 16 on his next birthday.

YOKOHAMA.

The *Japan Mail* gives an account of a somewhat serious assault, committed between Yeddo and Yokohama, upon two Englishmen, Messrs. Swabey and Consens who were out shooting in a boat. Some Japanese police demanded their guns, and on their refusing them, seized them, and having bound them so tightly by the arms as to cause excruciating pain, conducted them through a number of villages, where they were hooted at and insulted, and their boatmen and "boy" were also cruelly treated. They were taken to the office of a petty official, who released them, expressing his regret at the manner in which they had been treated by the police.

Yokohama appears to be suffering from a similar defectiveness in the Police Force to that in Hongkong. The *Japan Mail* of the 16th instant says:—The recent additions to the police force have not had the effect of making it in any way efficient. Robberies are of daily occurrence, and far greater vigilance than that at present shewn is required to protect property from the depredations of the numerous thieves which the settlement harbours.

ARRIVAL OF THE O.S.S. "PRIAM."

The steamer *Priam*, Capt. Butlin, arrived this morning, bringing on the *Straits Times* of the 19th inst., which contains the following telegrams not yet published:—

(*From the Ceylon Observer.*)

LONDON, 5th March.

The outrage committed by O'Connor is unconnected with any Fenian organization.

Mr. Monsell, replying to Sir John Pakington, said that the Indian Government was likely to accept the proposal to extend the money order system to India.

Obituary.—General Thomas Ashburnham.

LONDON, 2nd March.

The Queen has written a letter to Mr. Gladstone, expressing her Majesty's deep appreciation of the reception accorded to herself and her dear children by millions of her loyal subjects. Words, her Majesty wrote, were too weak to express how touched and gratified her Majesty and her family were.

WASHINGTON, 2nd March.

America's reply was despatched yesterday. The London *Observer* states that should England repudiate the treaty of Washington, America will contend that her rights to fish in Canadian waters are valid, and will act accordingly.

LONDON, 8th March.

The Lord Mayor of London has been created a baronet, and the Sheriffs and Common Sergeant have been knighted.

SYDNEY, 9th February.

H. M. S. *Rosario* has returned from visiting the scene of the late Bishop Patteson's murder. The natives of Santa Cruz attacked and fired on boats from the vessel. The war ship then shelled the village, completely destroying it, and a number of canoes were burned. Thirty natives were killed, and a corporal of marines died from wounds which were caused by poisoned arrows.

(*From the Madras Mail.*)

LONDON, 24th February.

In the House of Commons to-night, Sir Charles Wingfield moved, that the case of the Nawab of Tonk be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Mr. Grant Duff and Mr. Lowe opposed the motion. A protracted discussion followed. The motion was rejected by 120 against 83 votes.

Mr. Monckton has been elected Member of Parliament for North Nottinghamshire.

In the Tichborne case Mrs. Radcliffe has been examined.

PARIS, 25th February.

A Commission has been appointed to examine the project of the Minister of the Interior, which was mentioned in a Paris telegram of the 22nd instant. Six members approve, nine oppose the project, but of these, three will accept it with modifications. The Minister of Public Works is adverse to the project.

The *Etoile*, a Bonapartist journal, has been suppressed.

LONDON, 29th February.

Further rioting has occurred at Killarney.

Obituary.—General Sir Charles R. W. Lane.

SUMMARIES OF NEWS FROM THE LONDON DAILY PAPERS.

(*Daily News.*)

MONDAY, February 5th.

It is stated that the number of seats to be provided in St. Paul's on the occasion of the Royal thanksgiving will be limited to 8,000.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums' Board, on Saturday, one of the members raised the question whether it would not be expedient now to remove the Small-pox Hospital from Hampstead. Mr. Wyatt, chairman of the Hospital Committee, however, could hold out no hope that the institution would be removed, as long as the epidemic continued its ravages in the metropolis. Dr. Harvey, of Islington, expressed his fear that the establishment at Hampstead would be required for a long time to come.

The Council of the Workmen's Peace Association met on Saturday evening, and passed a resolution deprecating "the pressient efforts now being made to damage the cause of international arbitration."

A special meeting of the St. Pancras Guardians was held on Saturday, to investigate the renewed charges of mismanagement and neglect of the sick poor which was made at a recent inquest. The result was the passage of two resolutions; one declaring unfounded the statement that the infirmary patients had been kept without their dinners, and the other suspending the matron of the infirmary for her neglect in providing a proper supply of clean linen, with a view to her dismissal.

Another action for libel, in which Edmund Walter Pook was the Plaintiff, was down for trial in the Court of Exchequer on Saturday. This time the defendant was the proprietor of the paper wherein the two letters of Mr. Newton Crossland appeared, and for which he was called upon to pay £50 last week. By consent, however, a

PRIVATE GAS MANUFACTURE.

The following is interesting in Hongkong and Shanghai, where the prices charged for gas is so exorbitant as to cause constant complaint;

Inventions designed as improvements in the manufacture of gas, seem to be peculiarly prominent at the present time. One of these has a special character about it, as affording an opportunity for almost everybody to make their own gas. Where the consumption is that of twenty-five lights there it would seem that Symes's Patent Portable Gas Apparatus gives the consumer the power of making his own gas at a cheap rate. The first cost of the apparatus, from twenty-five up to thirty lights, is said to range between twenty and twenty-five shillings per light, the rate decreasing with every increase of light. Made from "slack" the cost of the gas is reckoned at a shilling per 1,000 cubic feet. Made from coal at eighteen shillings per ton, with 10 per cent. of cannel, the cost is given as 2s. 2d. per 1,000 feet. The illuminating power is reported as equal to 18 candles or more, while the purity of the gas is stated to be perfect. In regard to the analysis of the gas, we confess that we should like to see some higher scientific testimony, and it seems rather an oversight that this has not been obtained. Still we confess that a trial of the apparatus, which we lately witnessed, had every appearance of yielding satisfactory results.

At the trial, or exhibition, to which we have just referred, the gas was produced in a small iron retort fitted into what resembled an ordinary stove, the fire which heated the retort being also available for ordinary domestic purposes. A juvenile stoker, in the shape of a veritable "small boy," shovelled in about three pounds' weight of rather indifferent coal, and the door of the retort was then closed, fitting gas-tight into its place without any ceremony of "luting," that is to say, without any plastering up of the door of the retort to prevent the escape of gas. Within a few seconds from the closing of the retort, the gas began to flow out of the burners, and burned brilliantly, the number of the flames being increased as the coal underwent distillation. It is not absolutely necessary to use coal, or coal alone, bones, wood, or peat being available. Peat, however, gives a weak gas. On its way from the retort to the burner the gas passes, first of all, through water, which deprives it of certain impurities, after which it enters a condenser where the tar accumulates, and from whence this material can be readily drawn by means of outlet pipes. The quality of the tar is said to be very superior, but the quantity is small. At the foot of the condenser is the purifier, thence the gas proceeds into the gasholder. More than one peculiar device is associated with these processes, in order to make the operation safe in careless or awkward hands. As in the case of the analysis, so with regard to the mechanical arrangements, we cannot but express a desire that the patentee, and those who are connected with him, would submit the entire operation to the independent report of some highly qualified professional man. It is impossible for any one, as the result of an ordinary inspection, to pronounce a decided opinion on the merits of so complex and refined a process as any method of gas making must necessarily be. We say this without any intention to disparage those testimonials, or reports, which are already produced, and which bear some highly respectable names. So far as those documents go, they are extremely favourable, and we are ready to believe that further investigation would serve only more fully to establish the excellence of the invention. We simply speak as we do from a desire to see so apparently valuable an invention placed beyond reach of doubt or cavil.

The good opinion formed concerning this invention is shown by the fact that nearly 300 orders have already been received for the apparatus. In several instances churches are to be lit with it, and such is the ingenuity of the inventor that he undertakes to warm the building with the waste heat of his furnace. Safety valves are provided, and other arrangements, such that an explosion is said to be impossible. The space occupied by the apparatus is very moderate, the bulk depending mainly on the size which is thought desirable for the gasholder. The erection of the affair is an easy matter, within the compass of an experienced gasfitter. The process of manufacture is so automatic that a domestic servant once instructed could manage it with quite as much facility as the machinery of a kitchen range. All the solid refuse of the house which happens to be of a combustible character may be turned to account. It has only to go into the retort, and straightway it becomes gas. In this way a good deal of intolerable lumber might be conveniently got rid of, the answer to the numerous inquiries of "What shall I do with this?" being simply and immediately, "Make gas of it."

The design of the invention is to provide individuals with a supply of gas where the smallness of demand precludes the operation of a regular gas company. Mr. Symes is also prepared with a modification of his apparatus for use on board ship. In the colonies and in foreign countries—in those part where coal is not found—the applicability of this invention is obvious, since it is scarcely possible but what some materials will be at hand which the apparatus will transform into gas for illuminating purposes. Neither can we exclude the idea that if the invention proves successful, it will have some effect on the manufacture of gas by our large companies at home. A curious question arises as to how far the private consumer in London or elsewhere may be found able and willing to adopt this apparatus. The law can no more prevent him from doing so than from using a paraffin lamp. One gas company cannot invade the district of another; but if a man can make his own gas he is at liberty to do so, and if he finds he can thereby obtain a cheaper and better light without particular trouble, he will be likely to become his own gas producer. We are told that already several publicans and owners of engineering establishments, situated in the metropolis have ordered this new apparatus. Places of public entertainment are also spoken of as likely to avail themselves of the same resource. How far these expectations may be realised is, as yet, a matter of speculation. We should imagine that in London, and all large towns, the gas companies ought to be able to hold their ground, since it is in their power to turn to the best account any economical device for the production of gas. The great desideratum furnished by this compact and simple apparatus seems to be that of lighting up those thinly populated localities, and large but isolated buildings, which the present mode of gas manufacture necessarily leaves unsupplied.—*Daily News.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 26TH, EVENING.

There has been a shade better feeling in the drug market for New Patna, without, however, an improvement in its value. The following are the ruling prices:—New Patna, $668½ to $67½, on cash and credit terms; New Benares, $660 to $662½; Old Patna, $665 to $670; Old Benares, $650 to $655, cash and credit; Malwa, $610 to $620; New Patna, on three weeks time to arrive, $675 to $676½.

MARCH 27TH, MORNING.

No change.

SAIGON MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

From Messrs. W. G. Hale & Co.

(By Telegraph.)

SAIGON, 26th March, 1872, 3.35 p.m.

RICE.—Supplies from the Interior are large, and in consequence of yesterday's Hongkong telegrams, market advanced to $1.89 per picul.

FREIGHTS.—To-day's rate is 70 cents on the spot, 57 next voyage, steamers 75, and to arrive 70 cents.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—62 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—60 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,500 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,500 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 167½ per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$130 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$330 per share, premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$57 per share, premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$60 per share, premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—32½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—31½ to 32 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 152 to 153 per share, nominal.

China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount, nominal.

China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—25 per cent. discount, nominal.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—48 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. premium.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$50 per share discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—$10 per share, discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... —

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5

Credits, at 6 months' sight ..... 4/5½ to 4/5¾

Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/5½

Bank Bills on demand, ... 4/3½

ON NEW YORK.—

Private, 5 months' sight ..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220½ to 221

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220½ to 221

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, 3 days' sight 72½

Bank, 15 days sight 72½

Private, 30 days' sight 72½

SALES ON MARCH 26TH, 1872.

As reported by Chinese.

White Sugar, 1st quality, 300 bags, at $6.97, by Ying-kee to Hongkong merchant.

White Sugar, 1st quality, 200 bags, at $6.85, by Ying-kee to Hongkong merchant.

Sugar Candy, 1,000 tubs, at $9.25, by Ying-kee to foreign merchant.

Siam Rice, 6,800 piculs, at $2.68, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.

White Wax, 3 pieces, at $88.00, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.

Saigon Rice, 2,500 piculs, at $2.66, by Tak-mi to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 2,000 piculs, at $2.66, by Yuen-on-tai to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 4,500 piculs, at $2.70, by Hop-hing to Hongkong merchant.

Rangoon Rice, 1,000 piculs, at $2.54, by Shun-chun-shing to Hongkong merchant.

Notices of Firms.

MR. CARL RICHARD HEERMANN and and MR. JULES KEISER have been admitted Partners in our firm.

CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.

2m 557 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EMANUEL ULLMANN ceases from this day, by mutual consent, and I shall carry on the business, as hitherto, under the same style and firm.

MORIS ULLMANN.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

P.S.—Mr. MORIS ULLMANN will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Mr. EMANUEL ULLMANN, either on his private account or on account of the firm. tf 483

NOTICE

MR. H. SEYMOUR GEARY, Mr. TOBIAS PIM, and Mr. JOHN F. SEAMAN, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.

E. VINCENT.

tf 1676 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A. KOCK in our firm, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on our business, as hitherto, under the same style.

J. SMITH & Co.

tf 1470 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

THE undersigned have established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this port, under the Firm or Style of FREWIN & Co.

HENRY FREWIN.
EDWARD HERTON.

tf 17 Swatow, January 1st, 1872.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL ROBERT MEUSER is this day admitted a partner in our firm at Hongkong and at Canton.

PAUL EHLERS & Co.

3m 27 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

MR. WILHELM REINERS is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

MELCHERS & Co.

3m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

CARD.

AYRES & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Weekly Sales every Monday, and Proceeds Paid on Wednesdays.

tf 6 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Successor to EDMOND GIBBONS & Co., Sole Agents for:

Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 589 April 6

GEORGE GLASSE,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.

SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.

tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

ALFRED SINGER,
PROFESSOR OF THE PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM, AND SINGING.

BALLS AND DANCE PARTIES ATTENDED.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS tuned and repaired by the month, or by special contract, on Moderate Terms.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

Ladies and Gentlemen requiring the services of the above, will please address him care of the *Daily Press* Office, or 23, Hollywood Road.

tf 95 Hongkong, 15th January, 1872.

MEDICAL HALL.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that Mr. THEOPHIL KOFFER, the late Manager of the above establishment, is from and after this date the sole Proprietor of the Dispensary, known under the name of "THE MEDICAL HALL," Queen's Road, No. 37.

All outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. THEOPHIL KOFFER.

H. KAUFFMANN, M.D.

3m 419 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

MEDICAL HALL.

GERMAN DISPENSARY.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to offer his services to the public, and hopes that by strict adherence to any business entrusted to his care, he may earn a share of the confidence hitherto enjoyed by the above establishment.

THEOPHIL KOFFER.

3m 420 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1871. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1872.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sardis	McNear	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Malleville	Waite	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	India		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Noord-Brabant	James Frost	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Albay (str.)	Theband	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	United Service (str.)	Roper	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Galley of Lorne (str.)		Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Hai-Loong (str.)	Farrow	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

SAYLE & CO.,

Are now showing their new Stock for the Spring and Summer Season.

Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS.

3/4 and 6/4 Light Fancy TWEEDS.

Silk and Wool and all Wool FLANNELS.

White and Colored DRILLS and DUCKS.

White and Fancy VESTINGS.

ALPACCAS, MERINOS, PARAMATTAS.

PAJAMAS and DRESSING GOWNS.

Black and Drab Felt HATS.

White and Colored Straw HATS.

Panama HATS.

TIES and SCARVES, in the latest styles.

UMBRELLAS.

Linen and Paper COLLARS, new shapes.

White and Colored Cotton & Lisle HOSIERY.

Gauze Merino VESTS and PANTS.

Silk UNDER VESTS.

Cotton and Linen SHEETINGS.

Damask NAPKINS and CLOTHS, all sizes.

Linen and Cotton TOWELS.

SOAP and PERFUMERY.

TAILORING in all its branches, under the superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Hearth RUGS and Sofa CARPETS.

DAMASKS and REPS.

New TRIMMINGS and Curtain LOOPS.

Lace CURTAINS.

Toilet QUILTS and ANTI-MACASSARS.

Brass and Mahogany Curtain POLES.

Embroidered, Printed and Velvet TABLE COVERS.

Musquito NETS.

Coir MATS and MATTING.

FLOOR CLOTHS.

PORTMANTEAUS.

For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,

Corner of Nankin and Szechuen Road,

SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

Just landed, ex "Dioscuren," via Hamburg.

A SMALL Invoice of Teod. Meinhard's Aromatic Angostura BITTERS, particularly adapted and appropriate for Tropical climates, and is recommended for its aroma and tonic qualities.

Apply to

MARQUES & Co.,
Queen's Road.

tf 379 Hongkong, 26th February, 1872.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE—

G. H. Mumm's 1st quality		$15.00
	Pints	16.00
Do. "Extra 1st quality,"		16.00
Do. "Carte Blanche,"		17.00
AMONTILLADO, bottled by the undersigned		13.00
Superior SHERRY, do. do.		10.50
Pale SHERRY, do. for do.		8.00
Superior MEDOC, Vintage, 1865		6.00
Superior St. JULIEN, do		10.00
CHATEAU YQUEM, do. 1851		35.00
Sparkling MOSELLE, P. A. Mumm's		14.00
	Pints	15.00
Choice PORT, bottled for the undersigned		11.00
Hennessy's BRANDY, one star		7.00
Do. Liqueur do., "V.F.O.P."		24.00

REYNOLDS & Co.

tf 266 Hongkong, 7th February, 1872.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of BOKER'S BITTERS in China—and purchasers are warned to beware of Spurious imitations.

tf 52 Hongkong, 6th January, 1872.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE CAVITE CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

H. COHEN,
Bird's Lane.

tf 368 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1872.

FOR SALE.

BEST FRENCH SMOKING TOBACCO, "CAPORAL."

Apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 247 Hongkong, 5th February, 1872.

FOR SALE.

100 CASES, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Dessert CLARET.

55 Cases, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Pale Dry SHERRY.

SANDER & Co.

tf 2174 Hongkong, 19th December, 1871.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS' Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1180 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

REAL CAVITE CHEROOTS, 2d Costados. Superior Manila CIGARS, 2d Habanos.

Apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

1m 412 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

FOR SALE.

W. SCHMIDT & Co. have received by late arrivals a very fine Assortment of BREACH-LOADING FOWLING PIECES in Solid Leather and Canvas Cases; also, complete LOADING APPARATUS for same, and LEATHER CARTRIDGE BELTS, &c., &c.

tf 143 Hongkong, 26th January, 1872.

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.

Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.

One Columbian do.

One large Slotting MACHINE.

A Radial Drilling MACHINE.

One Crab WINCH.

One Self-acting SAW BENCH, complete, with one Saw.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN, REIMS,

in Cases of 3 doz. Quarts,
1 doz. Quarts,
and 2 doz. Pints.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.

tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

LATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

900 CASKS best PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed.

Apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 215 Hongkong, 31st January, 1872.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

JUST LANDED.

A GOOD assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS, at moderate prices.

AYRES & Co.

9 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

FOR SALE.

BENJ. & EUG. PERRIER'S CHAMPAGNE,
ROYAL SILLERY,
CARTE BLANCHE.

LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Sole Agents in Hongkong.

3m 434 Hongkong, 4th March, 1872.

FOR SALE.

MANILA HARDWOOD.

F. PEIL.

tf 418 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Sweetmeat Dealers' Shop, has been established at Canton for a number of years, and *we have no other branch elsewhere than the one established in this City.* The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Preserves has caused some impudent and evil disposed persons at Hongkong and Macao (who are eager to obtain money by illegal means), to apply the name of "CHY LOONG" to their own inferior Goods. Thus the Public is cheated; but what good will be to the evil disposed who will be punished by the visitation of God? The Public are, therefore, requested to send their orders direct to our establishment at Canton, Honam, and this is the only way in which they can obtain our Genuine Goods.

CHY LOONG,
Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, Canton.

6m 1854 Canton, 30th October, 1871.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

MANILA FRENCH HOTEL,
BINONDO No. 37.

THIS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is now open for families and gentlemen desiring first class accommodation.

A fine Billiard Table is connected with the House, and the best of Wines and Liquors will be kept constantly on hand.

All languages spoken.

EDWARD VERRIL,
Manager.

LALA ARI,
Proprietor.

Manila, February 10th, 1872. [345

G. W. COLLINS,
SHIP CHANDLER,
TAKU.

Shipping supplied on most reasonable Terms.

3m 65] [Jan. 9

HONGKONG,
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

J. C. KRUSE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCONIST, JEWELLER,
AND DEALER IN FANCY ARTICLES.

THE SAIGON STEVEDORE AND LIGHTERAGE Co.

BALLAST DISCHARGED AND CARGO STOWED BY EXPERIENCED HONGKONG MEN.

GALL & SKINNER,
Commission Agents,
Managers.

tf 142]

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"HAI-LOONG,"

Captain Farrow, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 574 Hongkong, 25th March, 1872.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"UNITED SERVICE,"

Captain Roper, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 575 Hongkong, 25th March, 1872.

FOR MANILA (*direct*).

THE Steamer

"ALBAY,"

Captain Theband, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

5d 562 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1872.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"BOMBAY,"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1872. [tf 554

FOR SHANGHAI (*direct*).

THE British Steamer

"GALLEY OF LORNE,"

(left Singapore this day), will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 555 Hongkong, 21st March, 1872.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE *A* 1 Clipper-barque

"NOORD BRABANT,"

Capt. James Frost, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 533 Hongkong, 13th March, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Clipper Barque

"MALLEVILLE,"

Waite, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 479 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship

"INDIA,"

will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 464 Hongkong, 7th March, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship

"SARDIS,"

Trask, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 279 Hongkong, 10th February, 1872.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50

Neatly Bound, ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

VARNUM D. COLLINS,
DENTIST,
7, *ARBUTHNOT ROAD,*
HONGKONG.

tf 231 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1872.

$30 REWARD.

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARMS, viz.:—

No. 5,824, 1 double barrelled Lefaucheux GUN, 12 bore;
" 5,800, 1 do. do. do. do.;
" 5,832, 1 do. do. do. do.;
" 5,872, 1 do. Central Fire GUN, 12 bore;
By J. Webley & Sons, London;
And,
No. 9,768, 1 Needle RIFLE, by F. Von Dreyse, Sommerda;
" 10,127, 1 Needle CARBINE, do.;

having been stolen on the night of the 5th instant from our premises, a REWARD of THIRTY DOLLARS is hereby offered to any person or persons, who shall assist in the recovery of the stolen property.

At the same time, the public is warned against *purchasing* the said Arms.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.,
Gunmakers, Queen's Road.

tf 267 Hongkong, 7th February, 1872.

THE Undersigned has leased the business of the Hongkong Hotel, and all bills or orders for goods, and receipts, will be signed by him hereafter. He will not be responsible for debts contracted, or transactions entered into, by the late lessee, LEE-A-FONG. Any order for dinner, tiffin, or supper will be promptly executed.

KWONG YUNG, or KWOON WO & Co.,
Lessees of Hongkong Hotel.

1m 409 Hongkong, 29th February, 1872.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (6 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.

No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,

Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

JOHN MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN,

Would recommend the various undermoted Sausages to their Customers. This they can do with the utmost confidence, as the Pork from which these Sausages are manufactured is bred and carefully fed at their own farm, Garthdee.

OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE AND TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
ABERDEEN SAVOURY SAUSAGES.
SMOKED SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
HAM AND CHICKEN SAUSAGES.

All Tins sent out by J. M. & S. are stamped—"J. MOIR & SON," ABERDEEN.

None other are genuine.

24 331] [Feb. 19

京都記來

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 689 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

Docks.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,

Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.

tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from

Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

tf 876 May3

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 28th March, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*HOOGLY*," Commandant RAPATEL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 27th March. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

A. CONIL,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1872.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, AND SOUTHAMPTON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*COLUMBIAN*," Captain H. C. ANGOVE, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 4th April, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, and Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 3rd idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 21st March, 1872.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship "*JAPAN*," Captain FREEMAN, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on FRIDAY, the 12th April next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*JAPAN*" will be due at San Francisco May 14th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas, and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all

Extracts.

Among the Ruins of Palenque.

We passed a fortnight in the solitudes of Palenque, the remembrance of which will never be effaced from my memory. We hunted, we spread snares for wild animals, we collected plants, shells, and butterflies, of which there were infinite varieties, without ever becoming weary of admiring the beauties of nature, or of wandering among the ruins which have kept the secret of their origin so well. Morin, whose intelligence was undeveloped, here began to perceive new worlds opening before him, and to take great interest in the study of natural history. He carefully put by a store of *cocuyos*, or fire-flies, which he determined to take with him to France, imagining that the phosphorescent eyes of these insects would always continue bright! The mornings here were delightful. Humming birds darted among the vines which twined themselves around the walls of the old palace, while green and purple dragon-flies darted about in rapid and capricious flight. The gnats, at the same time, emerged in clouds from the depths of the undergrowth; the woodpecker commenced his ringing stroke on the trunks of decaying trees, and the whole forest became full of the sights and sounds of life and motion. But at midday everything became again silent and motionless; all animation seemed suspended beneath the ardour of the solar rays, notwithstanding the impenetrable mass of verdure which arched over all; and only the monotonous murmur of the river which flows at the foot of the ruins, broke the death like silence. When night fell, however, the ruins appeared to be enchanted, and I can well conceive that the superstitious terrors of the Indians would prevent their remaining here in the darkness. They imagine that the place is haunted by the spirits of its early occupants; that by moonlight the bas-reliefs become invested with life, and that the warriors step out of their stone frames and stalk through the sombre galleries.

For my own part, although without fear of these nocturnal visitors, there were times when I could not avoid a little superstitious emotion. Tiny, winged lamps seemed floating in the atmosphere, first with the brilliancy of a spark, then with a fugitive brightness which lost itself in a train of light; at the same time undefinable sounds seemed to proceed from all parts of the woods—not terrific like those which startled me on the banks of the Usumasinta, but soft and sweet like the music of birds, and as mysterious as the accents of an unknown tongue. I seemed to detect life in all things around me; the plants, the trees, the old walls themselves, appeared imbued with its spirit, and to speak a language of their own. My ears listened with rapt attention to this strange harmony, and my eyes questioned the darkness, but in vain, to discover the beings who thus manifested their existence. Now it was like the silvery tinkle of a little bell, or a plaintive voice calling in the distance, then a rustling sound, and next a sob from the interior of the ruins. Again, it was like a thousand gentle whispers, a thousand little cadences, celebrating, in a universal concert, the coolness and magnificence of the night. At one time I surprised a frog on the staircase, whose croakings had mystified us, from its resemblance to the barking of a dog. Even Fida had been equally deceived with ourselves, and during our first night in the ruins had kept up a reciprocal chorus with this inhabitant of the stream. Our mode of life was very regular. As soon as daylight began to disappear, we lighted a great fire under the peristyle. Morin then prepared supper, and we did not retire until sleep weighed down our eyelids. Seated on the ruined staircase, we enjoyed to the fullest extent the cool evening air, fragrant from the forest, thinking over, the while, the events of the day or contemplating silently the evolutions of phosphorescent insects. Sometimes a sudden breath of wind would cause the tall trees to tremble, and make our fire blaze up more brightly. The shadows would move about as if endowed with life; our dog would drowsily raise her head, and we would listen and wait, full of that kind of nervous suspense which accompanies the expectation of something to come, one knows not what. And when, it a later hour we left the gallery for our subterranean bed-chamber, the dying embers of our fire would cast a red glare down the steep stairway leading to the forest, and on the neighbouring vegetation, causing the darkness beyond to appear all the more profound, and to throw out in greater distinctness the little insect lights which glittered like stars on its ebon bosom. Altogether, the place was one of solemn beauty, heightened by the solitude and seclusion, and appealing with double force to the educated mind from its mysterious associations.—*From "Travels in Central America." By The Chevalier Morelet.*

French Housekeeping.

The first step towards the end in view is to employ the sum allotted for the kitchen that it shall produce its utmost value, not only in quantity and quality, but what is even more important, in suitability. Going to market does not simply mean clever buying; it involves the far higher talent of adapting the choice of the provisions bought to the use which it is proposed to make. The law—so absolute is the habit that it may be called a law—which limits each day's purchases of food to what can be consumed in twenty-four hours, imposes the condition that everything shall be in small quantities; that is the basis of the entire question. Next comes the fitness of each object for the form of cookery to which it is to be subjected. No Frenchwoman, be she cook or mistress, would dream of buying the same chicken for a *fricassee* as she would select if she meant to roast it; the same vegetables for a soup or to serve alone; the same meat for stewing and for a *roti*. She would always choose an inferior and cheaper article in one case than in the other, knowing that it is useless to spend money in good looks when she has a sauce to depend upon which will cover ugliness. The difference of expense resulting from the application of this principle may certainly be averaged at a tenth, but the additional economy which is produced by the exclusive use of little quantities is considerably more important. Here, however, the effect is complex; it is not limited to the direct diminution of waste in the ordinary sense of that word; it extends in two or three directions, and brings about various consequences which remain invisible until they are closely looked for. Those consequences, however, form one of the great elements of the subject, and it is well worth while to bring them clearly into light. First of all, less fuel is required to cook a small dish than a large one. French kitchen-ranges do not resemble those which are still so generally in use in England, where the same vast mass of coal goes on blazing itself away, whether its heat be employed to boil a kettle or to roast a sheep. In France, especially in the country, cookery is carried on with wood or charcoal fires, kept down to a low smoulder when not needed for the moment, and roused up to activity in five minutes when the time comes to use them. The same exact adaptation of means to the end, the same diligent pursuit of small economies, is discovered here as in all other details of the subject: a fire to roast a chicken is made just big enough to serve the purpose; the combustion of a pennyworth of charcoal boils or stews the contents of two saucepans at the same time; directly the operation is complete the fire is covered up with ashes, or is put right out. Small quantities do not take so long to cook as big ones do, so they need heat for a shorter period; and even in the case of soups, and of the few other dishes which require hours of gentle simmering to bring them to the point, the very nature of the process prohibits strong flame and the accompanying loss of fuel. "*Cuisinez doucement*" is the first counsel given to a beginner; and that means, amongst other things, never have a bigger or hotter fire than you really want; for if you do you will waste money, and will burn your *casseroles* and their contents. The next consequence of the French system is that everything is eaten up. As there is only just enough, nobody has a chance of leaving anything; waste is suppressed because it cannot exist without a surplus, because its very possibility depends on an excess of supply over consumption. A very short experience will show a cook how much total weight of food she has to serve each day; and, the measure once acquired, she invariably acts upon it, and provides just that much and no more. The whole house knows that it will never be offered more than it can use; and that if the dinner of to-day should seem to go beyond immediate wants, it is solely because to-morrow's breakfast is included in the estimate. But the great source of economy lies in the diminished use of the dearer articles, and in the correspondingly increased employment of the cheaper ones. If a great piece of meat, costing twelvepence a pound, is placed at the disposal of a hungry family, it will naturally be eaten at until everybody is content; but if a far smaller joint, which only partially satisfies their appetites, is put before them, with a supplementary allowance of soup, bread, and vegetables, representing, at the outside, an average price of threepence a pound, it follows that the latter elements of the dinner will be consumed in large proportions, and that the total cost will be diminished in the exact ratio in which three is substituted for twelve. This example is, however, far too simple; it expresses the arithmetic of the case, but it gives no idea at all, either of its infinitely-varied applications, or of the ease with which such substitutions are carried out in France without any lessening of the attractive qualities of dinner. But as, for the moment, we are considering only the money side of the matter, such an illustration is sufficient, because it shows distinctly how the adoption of small dishes of each sort of food enables French housekeepers to economise on the dearer articles. It is scarcely possible to form any reliable calculation of the total comparative saving which is brought about by the union of these three consequences of buying in little quantities—that is to say, of lessened fuel, suppression of waste, and the setting off of cheap food against higher-priced articles. At a guess, however, it may be put at about a third; which means that, under the French system—supposing prices to be exactly equal in both cases—a sovereign will go as far as thirty shillings would in England. This is the material result of kitchen management in France, and no one will deny its grave importance. But when we come to see that this vast economy of expense is accompanied by extraordinary superiority in the nature of the food itself, we ought to regard our own food arrangements with stupefaction, and to ask ourselves when we are going to have sense enough to profit by the example set us across the Channel.—"*French Home Life,*" *in Blackwood's Magazine.*

Carnival Jests.

Charles IX.—that monarch of sanguinary memory—once played off an odd but very characteristic jest at a Carnival ball in the Louvre. The apartments were crowded with splendidly dressed maskers of both sexes; and among his brilliant company the king let loose ten cut-purses, carefully selected by the Lieutenant of the Chatelet and the Chevalier du Guet from among the most expert of the many masters of the craft then to be found in Paris. Having dressed the scoundrels in court suits, Charles set them to work. "Go," said he, "and steal everything you can—steal like *tout les diables*, and when the ball is over, bring your plunder to me: but observe that you do all things dexterously. Should one of you allow himself to be detected, then"—here Charles uncoiled a cable's length of oaths, for he was a mighty swearer—"I will have him hanged on the spot!" The thieves bowed, and, mingling with the throng, pursued their avocation. They stole the necklace of one lady, the girdle of another, the fan of a third, and the bracelet of a fourth. Here they snatched off an ostrich plume, and there they cut away an embroidered skirt. From the Duke of Guise they purloined his comfit-box, and from the Captain of the Guard his court sword. Charles watched them to the end of the ball, being not less delighted with the dismay of the plunderers than with the dexterity of the plunderers. When all was over, the monarch reviewed his merry men and their takings, which amounted in value to more than 1,500 crowns. Then, with remarkable inconsistency, he lectured the thieves on the manifold perils of their profession, and dismissed them. But as he allowed them to carry off every item of their booty, it is to be feared that the sermon produced but small effect. As good a Carnival jest as either of the foregoing was one by that master of practical joking, Henri Jules Prince of Condé, son of the great soldier. This prince was a mighty hunter, and at Chantilly he possessed a chase that would have been perfect had not its symmetry been somewhat spoiled by a farm belonging to la Roze, one of the king's private secretaries. Condé sought to buy the farm, and offered any price therefore, up to treble its worth; but la Roze was as stubborn as Naboth, and refused to part with his property. Then Condé laid a plan of revenge. All through the winter the gamekeepers on his various estates were employed in trapping foxes and transmitting them to Chantilly, where, by the eve of Shrove Tuesday more than four hundred of these animals were collected. That night all the foxes were put in bags, and carted to the high wall which begirt the farm of la Roze; and for five long hours Condé and his numerous servants were employed in dropping the Reynards over the wall as fast as their merriment would allow. Next morning, when la Roze was sitting down to breakfast, in rushed a farm-labourer with a doleful story of foxes. He was followed by a second, then later by a third, and so on in rapid succession, until twenty clowns were collected, all with the same cry, "The foxes! the foxes!" La Roze was amazed; he rushed out to be still more amazed. There were foxes in his orchard, foxes among the cabbages, foxes in the cornfields, foxes here, and there, and everywhere nothing but foxes; and these, not solitary foxes, but foxes in droves, all as excited as possible, careering about the grounds, and barking and fighting like things possessed. For a time la Roze believed that for some of his many sins his estate had been cursed with a plague of the vermin. There were, however, too many concerned in Condé's joke for the secret to be kept, and long before noon la Roze was apprised of the truth. He went straight to the King, and made his complaint. Louis XIV. laughed—how could he help it? But he rendered the complainant full Carnival justice. Sending for Condé, he commanded him to make good the damage done, and to catch all the foxes within twenty-four hours, on pain of his royal displeasure. The Prince did both, finding the hunt anything rather than a pleasant one; and, on the whole, not particularly satisfied with his imitation of Samson. Louis XI. was given to Carnival jokes which partook of his own sardonic character. All round the old tiger's den, Plessis les Tours, stretched a wood, and from nearly every tree of it dangled a dead body; for Louis was terribly ready with capital punishment, and he never allowed the remains of such victims as died by strangulation to be removed. There they hung—low down within a foot or so of the ground—bleaching in the wind, and the dried skeletons making a leafsome creaking as they swung to and fro. We have termed Louis a tiger, but he bore more resemblance to a grim old spider crouching at the bottom of his web, and surrounded by the bodies of his victims. On Shrove Tuesday night Louis commanded his guards to rouse up the neighbouring villagers, and hurry them to the castle. There he had already provided music, and while his fiddlers played, he compelled each of his unwilling guests to take a gibbeted corpse as partner, and dance before it until dawn; nor did he forget to arrange the couples. There were many there who had husbands, sweethearts, and relatives among the dead, and—— Atrocious as was the jest of Louis XI., it was hardly more so than many others which the chroniclers record of great seigneurs of the olden time. Among the few of these that will bear quoting should be classed the feudal custom of causing every plebeian bride to dance an unseemly dance, and to sing a ludicrous song in the church porch, and before the Lord of the Manor, within a year of her wedding. The ceremony for the most part took place during the Carnival. We find that it was observed in France so late as 1620. We have now under our eyes the report of a judgment of that date, which terminated a suit that had lasted for nine years, by deciding which of the rival seigneurs was entitled to preside at the "*chansons.*"—"*Curiosities of the Carnival*" *in The Cornhill Magazine.*

Insurances.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 750,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual Brokerage, this Association now returns to all policy holders *One-third of its yearly profits* on Insurance business, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, Capital of 5,000,000 frcs.,

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	1	of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 396 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 857 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

FROM this date, there will be no fee charged for Policies issued by this Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 1277 Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	1/4	of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	1/3	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	1/2	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	3/4	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at current Rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, and to a return as heretofore of 30% of the annual Nett Profits of the Company made pro rata on all Nett Premia contributed, a further Bonus out of the said Profits may be declared, payable in a like manner to such Contributors only, as at the time of contributing business on and after the 1st January, 1872, shall be registered as Shareholders, in the Company's Books.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1402 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	1/4	of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	1/3	of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „	1/2 do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „	3/4 do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 19th August, 1869.

Insurances.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	1/4 per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	1/2 „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 „

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

MERCHANTS MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.

Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821;
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000. *Sterling.*
Total invested Funds upwards of 2,750,000 „
Annual Income „ „ 320,000 „

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	1/8 per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	1/4 per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	1/8	per cent.
Not exceeding ..... 1 month	1/4	per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „	1/2 „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 „	3/4 „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of	1 „	

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	1/4	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	1/3	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ...	1/2	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ...	3/4	do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

Business Announcements

LIST of PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by
Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Orders will be received by
W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office,
AND
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ALCOCK.—A Practical Grammar of the Japanese Language. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, Resident British Minister at Jeddo. 4to. pp. 61, sewed 18s.

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